UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,059	04/26/2001	Rabindranath Dutta	AUS920010411US1	8459

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International Business Machines Corporation
Intellectual Property Law Department
Internal Zip 4054
11400 Burnet Road
Austin, TX 78758

EXAMINER
WONG, LESLIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2164	

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/843,059	DUTTA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Leslie Wong	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 June 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-21</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment

1. Receipt of Applicants' amendments, filed 29 June 2006, is acknowledged. ·

Drawings

2. Replacement drawings for Figures 1A and 1B are acceptable. However, Figs. 2-

5 got cut-off at the bottom of the sheets.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 101

3. Applicant's Amendments overcome the 101 rejections raised from Office Action

dated 24 March 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under
section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent,
except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application
filed in the United States only if the international application designated the
United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English
language.

Claims 1-4, 7-10, 13-16, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Cannon et al.** ("Cannon") (US 6754715 B1).

Regarding claims 1, 7, 10, 14, and 15, **Cannon** teaches a method, computer program product, and system for displaying, at a client. Transient messages received over a network, the method comprising:

a).   storing in a chronological list, independently of a user action, a plurality of different multimedia objects each containing at least one transient message when each multimedia object is initially rendered at the client (col. 16, lines 44-54; claim 16; col. 7, lines 22-25; and col. 10, lines 52-57); and

b).   displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored multimedia objects in a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object (col. 6, lines 6-24; col. 15, lines 21-35, and claim 16).

Regarding claims 2 and 16, **Cannon** further teaches wherein each one of the plurality of different multimedia objects is at least one of an animated GIF multimedia object, a moving picture type multimedia object, a vector graphic multimedia object, and a static image multimedia object (col. 16, lines 41-44).

Regarding claim 3, **Cannon** further teaches storing further comprises storing at least one of the multimedia objects at the client (col. 7, lines 22-25).

Regarding claims 4, 8, 13, and 19, **Cannon** further teaches wherein the step of storing further comprises storing at least one of the multimedia objects at a server which is in communication over the network with the client (col. 7, lines 1-7; Fig. 1A, and claim 16).

Regarding claim 9, **Cannon** teaches a method for displaying, at a client, transient messages received over a network, the method comprising:

a).   storing, at a server which is communicatively connected over the network with the client in a chronological list independently of a user action, a plurality of different multimedia objects each containing at least one transient message when each multimedia object is initially rendered at the clients (col. 16, lines 44-54; claim 16; col. 7, lines 22-25; and col. 10, lines 52-57);

b).   displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a subsequent rendering of the stored multimedia objects in a forward and backward succession, at a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given multimedia object (col. 6, lines 6-24; col. 15, lines 21-35, and claim 16); and

c).   sending a next sequential given one of the different multimedia objects

from the chronological list and a corresponding software unit to enable the multimedia

object to be played in an area of a document allocated to the multimedia object in

response to a selection of a replay button sent from the server displayed at the client in

an area of a document allocated to the multimedia object (col. 16, lines 44-54).

Regarding claim 20, **Cannon** further teaches means for sending a given one of

the different multimedia objects from the chronological list and a corresponding software

unit to enable the multimedia object to be played in response to a selection a replay

button sent from server to be displayed at the client in conjunction with the multimedia

object in an area of a document allocated to the multimedia object (col. 16, lines 44-54).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cannon et al. ("Cannon") (US 6754715 B1) as applied to claims 1-20 and in view of

Harradine et al. ("Harradine") (U.S. Patent 6,342,902 B1).

Regarding claims 21- 24, **Cannon** teaches a method and computer program

product for redisplaying, at a client, at least one transient message displayed in a

browser, the method comprising:

c).   storing in a chronological list, independently of a user action, each

transient message when each transient message is initially rendered by the browser

(col. 16, lines 44-54; claim 16; col. 7, lines 22-25; and col. 10, lines 52-57); and

d).   displaying the chronological list with control buttons for enabling a

subsequent rendering the transient messages in a forward and backward succession, at

a user configurable rate, in response to a user selection of one of the displayed control

buttons, wherein the displayed control buttons are independent of any playback control

displayed in conjunction with initially rendering a given transient message (col. 6, lines

6-24; col. 15, lines 21-35, claims 16 and 26).

Cannon teaches in rewinding, the I frames of the play stream are transmitted to

the client in reverse chronological order starting from the I frame immediately prior to

the video frame whose time stamp is specified by the client (col. 16, lines 50-54)

Cannon does not explicitly teach the steps of:

a).   identifying a region associated with the at least one transient message;

b).   clipping the region associated with the at least one transient message.

 Harradine teaches the steps of:

a).   · identifying a region associated with the at least one transient message as when a portion of a source video sequence is selected by the user specifying an in-point and an out-point (col. 4, lines 7-8).

b).   clipping the region associated with the at least one transient message as that specified in-point and out-point is represented in a lower, output area of the screen by a clip icon 30 (col. 4, lines 8-10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Lau's** teaching would have allowed **Cannon's** to provide users a method to re-order the clip icons to rearrange the order in which the clips are to be displayed in the edited output video sequence as suggested by **Harradine** (col. 4, lines 18-21).

Response to Argument

7.   Applicants' arguments filed 09/01/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that Cannon does not teach or suggest each and every claimed element. More specifically, Cannon does not teach or suggest "storing in a chronological list... multimedia objects... when each multimedia object is initially

rendered at the client; and displaying the chronological list with control buttons; and

rendering the stored multimedia objects in a forward and backward succession... in

response to a user selection of the displayed control buttons (which are located with the

chronological list)".

In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that

Cannon teaches "storing in chronological list ... multimedia objects... when each

multimedia object is initially rendered at the client" as the file of data packages stored

within memory 115 may be employed by client computer 104 to facilitate rewind, fast

forward, and other control modes (col. 7, lines 22-25). Cannon further teaches the

packet header may also include a time stamp, typically representing an offset time value

from the beginning of file. By reading the **time stamp** (i.e., chronological list), which is

generally assigned by the video recorder and/or the encoder, the client application may

be able to ascertain when video data pertaining to a particular data packet should

rendered (col. 10, lines 52-57). The first independent video frame is selected

responsive to the **time parameter**. The computer readable instructions further include

computer readable instructions for transmitting from the server computer to the client

computer a packet **sequence number** associated with the first independent video

frame. The computer readable instructions further include computer readable

instructions for streaming the first plurality of video frames of the stream of video frames

starting from the first independent video frame from the server computer to the client

computer to permit the first plurality of video frames to be displayed at the client

computer (col. 4, lines 50-64). Particularly, Cannon teaches in rewinding, the I frames

of the play stream are transmitted to the client in reverse chronological order starting

from the I frame immediately prior to the video frame whose time stamp is specified by

the client (col. 16, lines 50-54). Cannon further teaches "rendering the stored

multimedia objects in a forward and backward succession...in response to a user

selection of the displayed control button" as the invention provided novel and efficient

implementation, of control features, such as play, rewind, fast forward, pause, stop ,

record, and/or the like (col. 6, lines 40-51). In view of the above, Examiner submits that

Cannon teaches the limitations "storing in chronological list ... multimedia objects...

when each multimedia object is initially rendered at the client" and "rendering the stored

multimedia objects in a forward and backward succession...in response to a user

selection of the displayed control button" as claimed.

Applicant continues to argue that Cannon teaches away from the above mention

elements in that it teaches "... displaying of the video frames pertaining to a real-time

video stream or, advantageously, even a live video stream at the client computer" (col.

6, lines 46-41).

In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that

although Cannon teaches real-time displaying streamed digital video data on a client

computer, it is common knowledge that the system has to store the video data on the

client in order to display to the user. See Mao (US Patent 7,089,579), the video data is

typically stored (cached) at the client location (col. 1, lines 21-23)). Cannon's teaching

of storing the video data in the timestamp sequence order according to the video

recorder and/or the encoder (col. 10, lines 52-57) reads on Applicant's claim limitation "storing in a chronological list". Cannon does not explicitly or implicitly disclose that the invention would not store video data in a chronological list; therefore, Cannon does not teach away from Applicant's claimed invention.

Applicant further argues that Cannon does not teach that the "chronological list" is displayed with control buttons.

In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that Cannon teaches "chronological list" as described from the above, Cannon further teaches the control features, such as play, rewind, fast forward, pause, stop, record, and/or the like are implemented to maximize the user's familiarity with common video cassette recorder (VCR) control features (col. 6, lines 49-51). The user presses the **play button** while fast forwarding to begin play from (col. 15, line 32). As such, Cannon teaches the limitation as claimed.

Last, Applicant argues that Cannon does not teach "identifying a region, clipping the region, storing in a list when each message is initially rendered, and displaying the list with control buttons".

In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection - **Harradine et al.** ("Harradine") (U.S. Patent 6,342,092 B1).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Leslie Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4120. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30am - 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, CHARLES RONES can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Leslie Wong
Primary Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2164

LW
March 24, 2006